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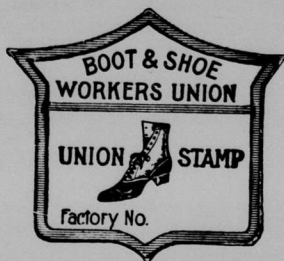
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 3, 1913.  
ACCIDENT PREVENTION.  
SECRETARY SCHARRENBURG'S REPORT.  
THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS.  
HIGH COST OF LIVING—REMEDY.  
VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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## Accident Prevention

The toll of human life and limb exacted by modern industry was permitted to reach its present startling proportions without particular efforts on the part of employers generally to do anything to keep it within the narrowest possible limits dictated by a sense of humanity or practical duty in the prosecution of their industrial enterprises. The present awakening among employers and their legal and financial spokesmen to a realization of the necessity to adopt proper preventive measures to lessen this unnecessary and inhuman toll of life and limb of workmen, has been brought about not through any movement originating within the employing class itself, but in response to and as a result of the success won by labor in the enactment of laws to protect the life and health of workmen in industry. In nearly every State of the Union laws have been enacted to increase the legal responsibility of employers for accidents. Hence this new awakening and surprising efforts on the part of employers to lessen hazards in industry and minimize in every practical way the financial burden thus placed by law upon the shoulder of the employer to repay in a small way to the injured employee and his family the loss suffered through industrial accident.

Thus, for selfish and financial reasons the employers of the nation are now engaged in a general campaign among themselves and their employees to adopt means, safeguards, notices, rules, and regulations, all to be employed for a humanitarian and social end or purpose that should have accompanied the development of modern industry from its very beginning, a course that would have saved its history from the many revolting and barbaric details which to future generations and until the end of time must ever proclaim the heartless cruelty and inordinate greed of the captains and originators of modern production.

It is a sad monument, in commemoration of the glorious nineteenth century, erected by the American judiciary in the court records of every State with respect to their disposition of cases involving employers' liability. The dark age of jurisprudence respecting employers' liability culminates in modern times in the volumes, records and statistics giving the details of how employers were assisted by law and its interpreters to escape the liability that fell upon them even in the times of slavery and serfdom and through the many centuries preceding modern production by means of machinery and division of labor.

Saddening in these respects is the look backward, and always will be. The look forward, on the other hand, shows an encouraging vista of constantly widening efforts of labor to improve the laws in these respects, and it shows in the same connection corresponding endeavors of those who profit by the employment of labor to adopt all means in their power to aid in the enforcement of these laws by minimizing the cause for their existence.

It is characteristic of capital when fairly defeated in its designs by legal and extra-legal means to wring from labor all possible economic advantage, to also use all legal and extra-legal means within its power when it realizes that it is in line with its economic interests to pursue a contrary course.

This explains the present activity of employers' organizations, financial institutions, bar associations and other instruments in

guiding the policies of employers, to induce every employer of labor to adopt preventive measures of all kinds to minimize accidents and by such means lessen the financial burden imposed upon them in cases of injury to their workmen. And once thoroughly aroused, not only to the humanity of such a course, but also to its profitable results, we may expect and will meet with the wonderful resourcefulness of employers in devising effective means to prevent accidents. Not only will it be to an employer's interest to faithfully observe every requirement of the statutes, but he will go further and do many things not so required but which will be as beneficial and well observed as if they were prescribed by law.

There has been brought to the attention of the writer of this article a work issued by a life insurance company dealing with the prevention of accidents, and containing a great assortment of devices, hints and suggestions for improvements in many industries and vocations for the purpose of safe-guarding human life and limb. Back of it all lies the company's desire to induce each employer to buy insurance to evade responsibility under existing law, but while this is the motive underlying this humanitarian endeavor, it is at the same time a wonderful exhibition of how much good sense and intelligence the company is willing to place at the disposal of each employer, even greater protection and safety than the law requires.

It will pay every employer under the expansion of modern statutory law not only to faithfully observe every safety statute enacted, but to anticipate future demands, and to devote some of the ingenuity of modern invention for the purpose of preventing the miseries and awful consequences of injuries suffered in industrial pursuits. It pays to be merciful, where it formerly paid to be cruel and inhuman.

Compensation acts and employers' liability statutes are assisting in humanizing modern industry. The proofs are before our eyes, if we are willing to see and observe. This is pointed to, not to instill or nurture a sense of inertia that may be relied upon of its own momentum to carry humanity onward and upward to a better future, but on the contrary to encourage every man and woman striving to do his or her duty in life to work so much harder in an endeavor to increase that momentum by the added force that comes from accomplishing results and from the enthusiasm thereby awaked in other more passive elements of society, who judge things and their worth, not for what they are, and are intended to be, but from the things they accomplish.

In order to afford just a glimpse of how far the above-mentioned publication goes in advocacy of accident prevention, the following titles of subjects dealt with are given, indicating the wide scope and usefulness of protection thus suggested:

Prevention of Accidents: Ignorance, carelessness, unsuitable clothing, insufficient lighting, defects of machinery and structures, insufficient room, uncleanly conditions, lack of good air, absence of safeguards, need of safeguards, practical and general suggestions for safeguarding, co-operation of employees, reporting of accidents, first aid, emergency room, insurance inspection service, gears, belts and pulleys, fly wheels and driving belts, set screws, sprocket wheels and chains, rolls and knives, punch presses, grindstones and emery wheels, stairways, platforms and runways, woodworking machinery, elevators, the electrical hazard, contracting, bakeshops, rules and regulations, notices, workmen's compensation and liability insurance.



**SECRETARY SCHARRENBURG'S REPORT.**

The report of Secretary Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor conveys to the trade unionists of the State a fine record of achievement during the last year. Ninety-two new affiliations have been secured. Under the head of organizing activities the report says:

We have continued to give our best efforts to the organizing of the unorganized and particularly the so-called migratory workers. Our organizer's report speaks for itself and the report upon the Migratory Labor Fund will be found elsewhere in the secretary's report. Organized labor has further shown its interest in the welfare of the unorganized migratory man by initiating and furthering certain badly needed legislation for his especial protection.

Of course, the average man does not hear much about the long hours of toil and the unsanitary and oftentimes disgraceful conditions under which the migratory laborers are compelled to earn their meagre wages. Nor is this subject made a topic for editorial comment until somewhere the limit of human endurance is reached and the spirit of the workers, which is fortunately not yet entirely crushed, flares up and an outraged nature briefly asserts itself in riot and revolt. Then the trust-editor feels called upon to write a severe lecture upon the lawless element among the migratory workers. The police or the militia attend to the revolt and the unorganized "hands" drift away to other parts, finally accepting employment under conditions just as bad or perhaps worse than on the original job.

The recent unfortunate affair at Wheatland, California, in which four men lost their lives and others were injured, would probably not have taken place if only ordinary care had been taken to provide the most primitive accommodations and if some little attention had been given to the sanitary conditions in the workers' camp. Again, it is reasonable to assume that there would have been no riot or bloodshed if intelligent organization had guided the workers in those fields. There would, indeed, be a different story to relate if these unskilled or migratory workers, so-called, could be made to see that everything possible can be accomplished through organization; that they could be "the" power in the land if they but realized the importance of their status in society.

Only here and there have efforts been made by organized labor to assist the men at the bottom of the industrial heap. In California the State Federation of Labor has for several years past been engaged in organizing the migratory workmen. The plan agreed upon at the outset was to establish a State-wide organization to embrace all unskilled and wandering laborers. When the work was undertaken a union of laborers was already in existence in San Francisco. With the original plan always in view, locals or branches of United Laborers' Union were then organized in Oakland, Richmond, Sacramento, San Jose, Stockton, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, San Diego and Eureka. One of these unions has since disbanded—ostensibly for lack of support by the organized workers. Another union composed almost exclusively of Greeks died a natural death when its leading spirits left California for the Balkan war. The other United Laborers' Unions have been more or less successful in improving conditions for the laborers in their vicinity. When organizing these unions the initiation fee was set at \$1, and it was made a condition that members of every United Laborers' Union should be admitted without the payment of any initiation fee if they were able to produce the evidence of their membership. Several unions have gone even further by admitting a member in good standing of any union, skilled or unskilled, without the payment of an initiation fee. On the other hand, however, the members of one United

Laborers' Union insisted upon increasing the initiation fee to \$2.50. No amount of talk could convince those short-sighted men that they were acting against their own interest. They honestly believed that by raising the fee they would be able to keep all the jobs for themselves.

Thousands of workers have joined these unions and thousands have disappeared after joining, leaving no trace of their whereabouts. It would be folly to assert that the organization of the migratory workers has been an unqualified success. Neither has it been a failure. That the undertaking would have been more successful if more funds had been available for organizing work seems to be a moral certainty. That the organized craftsmen did not show an extraordinary interest in the venture is another certainty. Yet the greatest obstacle to success has been the indifference of the migratory worker himself. And there are reasons for the lack of interest of the organized workers as well as for the indifference shown by the unorganized.

It is a well-known fact that the unorganized workers of today far outnumber the organized, but the members of the organized crafts have so far been compelled to do all the fighting that was necessary to prevent the exploiters from imposing still greater burdens upon organized and unorganized alike. Take, for example the work in the legislative field. Whatever may be the nature of the protective laws which are from time to time placed upon the statutes of the various States through the insistence of organized labor—the unorganized share equally in its benefits. Whenever a vicious measure is defeated through the watchfulness of the organized workers the unorganized are equally benefited, although they may have shown absolute indifference during the struggle. So it has come about that a great many (perhaps a majority) of the organized workers look upon the attempts to apply "self-help" medicine to the unorganized migratory workers with more doubt than sympathy.

On the other hand, there are many reasons why the homeless, wandering workers are indifferent to organization. They have been imposed upon by so many employers, employment agents and lesser leeches with such regularity that suspicion of everything and everybody is uppermost in their minds. In common with many of the organized workers they are doubtful of the efficiency of unions from the standpoint of the unskilled. Moreover, they have been falsely taught that trade unions are for the benefit of skilled crafts only. And finally, saddest to relate, there are many among the migratory workers who appear to be satisfied with their lot in life.

It has been said that the time will soon come when it will be an easier task to organize the masses of the so-called unskilled than it was only a few years ago to organize the carpenters, who worked by threes and fours in small shops scattered here and there under various competing employers.

Let us hope that the prophesy will come true. When the unskilled workers are welded into a harmonious and effective organization an unsympathetic world will surely sit up and take notice. But history teaches us that no effective organization of this kind will arise over night. It will take years of agitation, education and more as yet untold suffering before that sleeping giant will realize and begin to use his own strength. And every man who toils—skilled and unskilled—can help to further the economic organization of the man upon whose back rests the whole industrial structure.

To begin with, all of us can render a distinct service to the cause of humanity by severely frowning upon the attempts of certain self-styled revolutionists to create permanent hostility between the skilled and the unskilled. Both stand

to gain immensely by united effort and both are doomed to defeat by division.

The splendid success of the organization in its legislative work is set forth in the report, but has been previously printed in these columns, and need not, therefore, be repeated.

In treating the immigration question the report says:

It is our opinion that this coming immigration

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can be regulated to a great extent and many of its attendant problems solved if organized labor here and in Europe will take the necessary steps to disseminate reliable and useful information regarding the economic conditions as they exist and may change from time to time in California. Our plan is to convey such information to intending immigrants through the usual channels of communication and publicity employed by labor unions. Once this method of distributing trustworthy information has been established, individual immigrants may look to this source for such special points as will enable each one to decide for himself whether or not, or when the prospects are such that it is reasonably safe for him to come here. Each industry may thus receive such additional supply of labor as it may require or is able to use, without being subject to the inconvenience and losses due to periodical shortages or over-crowding. In other words, by a proper dissemination of reliable information upon the needs and prospects of all different industries in California, the immigrants themselves may, without governmental interference, control and regulate the entire volume of immigration to the Pacific Coast. We believe this to be a desirable object and well worthy of the best efforts of organized labor.

In order to afford European labor a correct and general impression as to the present economic conditions in California a detailed statement of existing conditions has been prepared and sent throughout Europe to trade union centers and governmental bureaus. The report says:

"Our prosperity, statisticians to the contrary, notwithstanding, on the Pacific Coast seasonal unemployment has become chronic in the last few years and strikes for the maintenance of existing conditions, or to enforce better conditions, have been frequent.

"All this clearly proves that the glowing accounts of California, given so freely just now in the press of the world, should always be taken with several grains of doubt. Prospective immigrants should ever bear in mind that existing industries on the Pacific Coast are hardly able to permanently support the labor that is already here, much less ready to afford employment to great numbers of immigrants."

The financial statement shows the organization to be in a healthy condition in spite of the fact that expenditures in organizing field have been much heavier than usual.

#### STRIKE ABOUT WON.

Another week has passed in the strike of the pressmen and feeders and the employers are still bemoaning the fact that competent strikebreakers are about as scarce as water in the desert of Sahara. There are not in all the offices combined enough competent men to properly man one respectable office, and the break from the ranks of the unions that the employers expected "as soon as funds got low" has failed to materialize. There has not been a single desertion, and this has spread gloom throughout the Franklin Association.

Contributions to strike fund are coming in in sufficient amount to meet all strike benefits, and that this condition of affairs will be continued until the strike is won is assured by the action taken by the Labor Council in requesting affiliated unions to levy a 10-cent per capita weekly assessment.

Charles Radebold reported to the Labor Council last Friday night that striking pressmen and press feeders are being daily attacked by armed strikebreakers, many of them being severely injured.

#### THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS.

By F. X. Weinschenk.

A careful study of the British government's relations with the English syndicate treasury will explain why the government so zealously protects English corporate interests everywhere.

The shattered hopes of an ambitious man sometimes cause him to seek secret revenge on the people.

When the money power agrees with an instrument to serve them in deceiving the people, they first subtly criticize, advertise, and popularize him.

Politicians are having trouble in convincing the country that adjournment should immediately follow the passage of the tariff bill, that being out of the way, the future of the country is assured.

When the English government syndicate was actively operating the system of draining this country of money in the past its custom was to draw public attention to Italians taking their savings back to Italy. This was done to divert attention from themselves and their system. Pointing out smaller evils or individual errors is an old game of the syndicate. By promoting wrangles over individuals, errors, personalities and race hatred, they prevent investigation and a study of their own system.

A few days ago it was reported that the Italian government had issued warrants for the arrest of United States Ambassador O'Brien and his predecessor. The issuing of these warrants would naturally arise in the Italian ministry or state department, which is not in strict harmony with either the ruler of Italy or the people, but plays the secret ally of the English government syndicate. This move taken in connection with the contemplated cruise of the Atlantic fleet to the Mediterranean sea ports, might indicate that the syndicate is trying to work up more trouble and enmity for this country.

If international conditions are more fully considered and understood, it may explain why dollar diplomacy is at a premium.

Economic evils are of an international nature more so than national. In the past money trust politicians pulled the wool over the eyes of well meaning statesmen representing the people's interest and helped fix up everything by tariff revision, getting various sections of the country to work for local interests. The methods by which the present tariff bill was handled show that American statesmanship is broadening out.

#### ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Charlotte Parry, one of the few players of sufficient versatility to successfully attempt the production of a protean playlet, will head the Orpheum bill next week. She will present a psychological fantasy entitled "Into the Light" in which she assumes five widely distinct characters. Maude Lambert and Ernest Ball will present a number of their greatest successes. Mr. Ball is the composer of "Love Me and the World is Mine," and Miss Lambert's last musical comedy-engagement was with Eddy Foy in "Over the River." Ed Wynn, "The Boy with the Funny Hat," has discarded the college boy type with which he was so long successfully identified and will be seen in a skit of his own writing called "The King's Jester." Wynn brings with him as his support Frank Wunderlee, William Seller and Robert Jones. Ted Lorraine and Hattie Burks, who sprang into prominence as the dancing feature of "The Kiss Waltz," will contribute a selection of songs and dances. Miss Burks' costumes are said to be dazzling and of the latest Parisian mode. The Jungmann Family, two men and three girls, aerial artists from Germany, will perform on a tight wire eight feet above the stage. Mademoiselle Martha and her two sisters will give a novel and astounding gymnastic exhibition. Next week will be the last of William J. Dooley and Company in "The Lawn Party," Frank Milton and the De Long Sisters, and also of the beautiful Saharet, who is creating the greatest terpsichorean furore this city has ever known.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do, without thought of fame.—Longfellow.

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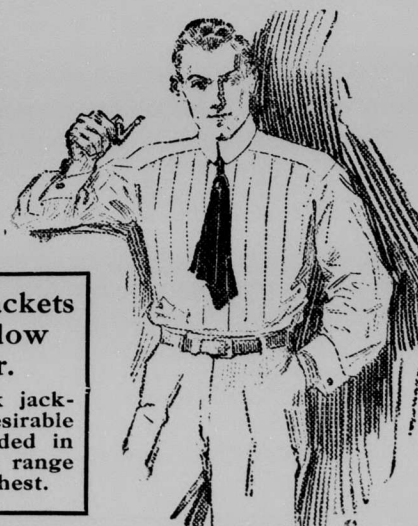
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## HIGH COST OF LIVING—CAUSE AND REMEDY.

### Money and Land Values.

By Richard Caverly.  
No. 3.

The two sides of the land question are production and distribution, and their relation to prices and the circulation of money is also important.

Production has long been held to be the only vital problem in public accounts, and it has too often been assumed that distribution would take care of itself after the question of production had been answered.

The distribution of money is the vital issue and when the mistakes of distribution have been corrected there will be no troubles of production to worry about.

The distribution of wealth and its relation to prices is not the art of owning improvements upon lands and transporting goods to consumers, but it is a science which distributes money to buyers so that buildings may be constructed and goods may be purchased. Money must find its way into the hands of buyers before labor will be employed to reproduce goods. As we look upon labor molding materials into useful forms and engaged in visible and concrete activity we seem to be observing the only process of any importance in producing and exchanging wealth. But after the material processes are all complete, we must encounter the invisible forces by which money is distributed and by which the price of work is determined.

Back of the visible and moving objects of production are the invisible forces by which labor and material are moved, and these forces determine the quantity of money, the speed of circulation, and the condition under which mankind may live.

A wheat crop represents a very small amount of work done by man compared with a very large amount of work by the invisible power of nature. The work done by man is paid for when the wheat is sold to the consumer, and the price received for the wheat will govern the price paid for labor, under fair conditions.

If nature works without cost and furnishes raw material free, then total prices for all labor products and total wages must absolutely balance.

In such case the quantity of wages in circulation or held in reserve must balance the quantity of prices. If quantity of wages and quantity of price must always equalize each other and there is no cost for raw material or land, there will be no limit to cheapening the forces of nature and each step in overcoming the resistance of nature will be a step which must advance wages.

It is true, however, that quantity of price and quantity of wages do not appear to balance each other, because we permit a privileged class to collect toll for services and charge a price for raw material, largely produced by nature.

Unequal distribution of wealth arises by selling to labor and collecting from labor a price for the bounties and forces of nature by including them in the prices for products and in price for land.

Primary money or cash cannot circulate or increase in volume unless prices of labor and its products directly respond and all suffer loss equally or get equal benefits from falling or rising prices. But with a circulation that is first redeemed in money and then money alone is redeemed in labor, a large volume of such money may circulate outside of labor and the entire price sustained by such a currency may be a total loss to labor and a total gain to the class who benefits from it.

All that is required to keep such a system in operation is a legal privilege creating property which labor must buy but which labor cannot be paid to produce. The price of land in the United States estimated at sixty billion dollars sustains

a volume of bank check currency wholly spurious as far as labor is concerned, a currency which buys the property labor produces, but which does not enter into the price of labor.

Labor is being compelled to use land in one of its myriad forms and is compelled to pay cash for such use and in this way the cash exchanges arise which supports a great volume of bank checks.

A given proportion of bank checks redeem each other and a given proportion may employ labor on time to be redeemed by other labor on time, thus cutting out labor entirely from any benefit of such currency.

Whatever money or credit is put into circulation by landowners, using the value of the land as security, is wholly a spurious and counterfeit circulation of money so far as labor is concerned.

If primary money was inflated by a volume of counterfeit, circulated as cash, the loss to labor would be measured at once in the amount of such money but prices would advance all over the market and distribute the loss in proportion to wealth. But secondary money by billions of dollars is maintained in circulation and sustains a price of land which is charged against labor, but does not distribute any loss.

If the price was driven away from land by taxation, the credit created by labor would continue to circulate a volume of bank checks which continue the same price, but they would become prices of labor products.

In examining the gain in prices of every kind, which raise above cost on account of the growth of credit, it is discovered at once that the prices at which buildings and improvements sell are an exception to the universal rule and such improvements invariably sell without profit and at cost of production.

### THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

The Textile Workers' Federation recently held its congress in Prato. The congress, at which also Comrade Shaw, the secretary of the Textile Workers' International was present, decided upon the affiliation to the international, as well as an increase in the Federation contributions from 25 to 30 cents per month, and an annual extra subscription of 25 cents for the international federation and trade union national center. After having overcome many difficulties a congress was called in Rome at which a national union of tramwaymen was established. Many local organizations affiliated with the new federation at once. Upon the invitation of the Trade Union National Centre, Comrade Sassenbach, member of the general commission of the German trade unions, made a journey through the greatest trade unions of Northern Italy, studying their organization and carrying on propaganda work. The meetings were well attended everywhere and it is to be hoped that the trade union movement has been strengthened. The feud between the Socialists and the syndicalists still exists—much to the joy and advantage of the employers. The syndicalists made a savage attack upon the house of the so-called reformist trade unions in Milan on July 1st. All the windows were broken, the secretary roughly handled and other damage done. Men were wounded on both sides. It is not to be wondered at that the reactionary press should give expression to its delight at this reprehensible disruption.

### FIRST SIGNED CONTRACT.

The machinists and other shop crafts have signed an agreement with the Denver and Salt Lake Railway Company providing for an increase in wages of 1 cent per hour and a nine-hour day until April 1, 1914, at which time the eight-hour day goes into effect. This is the first signed contract the unions have had with the management of the Moffat road.

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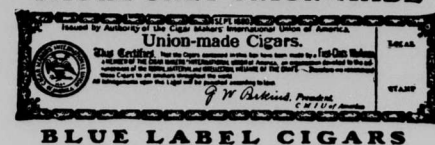
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**CURES FOR CRISES AND PANICS.**

Must the United States continue to have business crises? How may panics be prevented? Is the control of credit tending toward monopoly? Can the rise in the cost of living be checked?

These are some of the burning problems dealt with by Wesley Clair Mitchell in his new book on "Business Cycles," just published by the University of California. This bulky volume, of over 600 pages, was written while the author was at Berkeley as professor of finance.

That recurrent crises are an unavoidable feature of modern world business, is Professor Mitchell's conclusion. In times of great prosperity costs of doing business become unduly high; the resulting reduction of profits reduces valuations based on prospective profits; in consequence, and also because of the accumulated tension of the investment and money markets, credit allowances are restricted, and a period sets in of liquidation of the huge credits prosperity has piled up. Professor Mitchell points out a number of other factors which cause prosperity to beget more prosperity, until doubt and hesitation set in, which themselves then breed greater distrust and difficulty. So periods of great prosperity are inevitably followed, sooner or later, by periods of depression. But, he declares, the government itself should help the general public to share some of the financial magnate's opportunity to foresee coming changes in the money weather. Crises must no longer be allowed to degenerate into panics.

Panics are unnecessary, says Professor Mitchell. England, France and Germany suffer no such disastrous panics as afflict the United States. Reorganization of the American banking system he declares the precaution against panics most needed and easiest to accomplish. As another balance wheel to steady the business mechanism he suggests that the government and the railways plan ahead for their great capital expenditures, in such a way as to make their heaviest outlay on contracts in slack years, thus helping the general business situation, lessening the evils of unemployment, and at the same time profiting by the fact that construction and purchase of equipment are cheaper in dull times.

Business cycles can be made less violent in their extremes, he says, if some plan can be worked out of "stabilizing the dollar," as proposed by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale. He points out that the world now produces four times as much gold every year as it did twenty years ago. The rapidly increasing use of bank checks has also served as an inflation of currency. In 1907 the average cost of thirty staple foods was higher by a fourth than ten years before. Wages in typical manufacturing industries had risen at about the same rate. The dollar is shrinking in purchasing power. Some means of steadying its relation to the general mass of commodities and services is highly desirable.

The favored few, says Professor Mitchell, are in a better position to foresee periods of prosperity or crisis than are the generality of mankind. He urges, therefore, "increase of social control over economic activity" by "democratizing the knowledge of current business conditions already possessed by a few." He says there is an increasing centralization of power to grant or withhold credits. "What little is known," he says, "of the inside workings of high finance indicates that this power has not yet been exercised with the ruthless efficiency of which it is susceptible." But "the continual fluctuations of the price level are ever demonstrating that dollars are shifting units, out of whose fluctuations profits may be made. It is therefore quite possible that financiers may exploit their opportunities for aggravating crises with greater energy in the immediate future than they have done in the recent past."

He holds it probable that public demand will increase for regulation of all the financial operations concerned with the granting of loans, though the difficulties of effective action in such matters are evident. However, he emphasizes the value of publicity for business data and the need that reliable information be available to the public concerning profits, credits, etc., so that measures of precaution may be taken "when prosperity is seen to be breeding a crisis."

He commends the usefulness of much professional business forecasting that is now being done, and says that particularly valuable would be better public information concerning construction work done or contracted for, changes in interest rates upon long-term loans, statistics of unemployment, and statistics showing the relative fluctuations of costs and profits. Government statistics should have prompt publication, he urges. The growth of public control over corporate activity is constantly increasing the government's power to aid the public with such information, but it should be issued before its value has become chiefly historical.

"So long as the process of making and distributing useful goods," says Professor Mitchell, "is subordinated to the process of making money, the community's interest in steadying the pace of economic activity can be promoted by giving all business men alike the best possible opportunities for knowing the present and forecasting the future." To steady the business cycles is exceedingly to be desired by the community, for business depression means "physical privations, anxieties, and humiliations" forced upon the wage earner by inability to find work, "and these are prolific sources of further evils—intemperance, prostitution, chronic idleness, the desertion of families, and the stunting of children." Profits shrink in larger proportion than wages, and all classes "pay a heavy price in uncertainty and in sympathetic participation in the sufferings of others."

**LABOR'S PROPHET.**

Organized labor is not a field, but a force. It is a means, not an end. The same law of vicarious sacrifice applies to organized labor that is ruthlessly applied to every other society and to every individual. It cannot continue to live if it becomes selfish and narrow. It must exist for the greatest good of the largest number. It must be ready to sacrifice itself for the good of humanity. The seed can reproduce itself only as it falls into the ground and dies.

But "organized labor" does not suggest the personality through which alone reform can come. It comprehends the individuals who make up this great world movement, but never yet has an organization brought about the greatest and noblest reforms, until an individual—some strong prophet, has fearlessly led the way. This has been true in the church as well as in the labor movement. The church, as such, cannot be expected to move any faster than its leaders. This must necessarily be so. It is just as true in the labor movement. The rank and file always lag. They constantly need urging.

Organized labor will make progress only as there arise out of the ranks men who are willing to take a prophet's risks as well as a prophet's honor. And the risks are more numerous than the honors. No man should dare come out into the open as a leader until he has seen a vision in secret. Not until he has seen the possibilities in and for his people, can he speak with authority. Even then he cannot tell to a certainty just where he will be led. These things cannot be worked out with mathematical exactness nor upon laboratory experiments. He will, of course, be sure of his fundamental principles. Then he will continue to be led by his vision,—the vision which will sometimes lead him to a place where he will stand alone.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1913.

O, sir, the truth, is it in the skies,  
Or in the grass, or in this heart of ours?  
But O the truth, the truth! The many eyes  
That look on it! The diverse things they see,  
According to their thirst for fruit or flowers!  
Pass on: it is the truth seek we.

—George Meredith.

When a merchant tells you there is no demand for the union label, and gives that as his reason for failure to have it, just remind him that you will withhold your patronage until such time as he considers yours as a demand. A few such jolts will stir him up. Taking something else will never produce results.

There will be a great fight at Fresno for the next convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Stockton is sending a strong delegation bent upon securing votes enough to land the prize, while the Sacramento contingent leave that city with instructions to "bring home the bacon." Each city is confident of winning, so much so that the battle must of necessity be a merry one. May fortune attend both of them!

"The Inhumanity of Socialism," by Charles F. Adams, editorial writer on the "Chronicle," has been sent to us for review by his publishers. The book is made up of two lectures by Mr. Adams dealing with Socialism in the negative. Some strong points against Socialism and in favor of the continuance of the competitive system are made by the author in the lectures. While we find it impossible to agree with much that is contained in the argument presented, there is soundness and logic in the general trend of his optimism concerning the future, despite the fact that the author is overindulgent in his desire to refrain from censuring admitted inequalities of the present scheme of things. The hopeless helplessness which seems to fill the author's mind concerning speedy and effective relief from wrongs of today certainly cannot be concurred in by any great number of thoughtful and analytic minds, because there is at hand means for relieving much of the dire want which now prevails in our midst. To accomplish this we need not practice philanthropy. We need but give up to some extent the world-old idea that might makes right, and prevent the powerful individual from preying upon his weaker brother. And in doing this, injustice need not be inflicted upon anyone. This, Mr. Adams apparently believes impossible without seriously interfering with our progress. In other words, his dominant thought is that it is better to let the cancerous growth continue than to hazard an operation in an effort to remove it. Taken as a whole, however, the book can be read with profit by students of economics. Paul Elder & Co. are the publishers. The price is \$1.00.

## A VALUABLE DOCUMENT

The California State Federation of Labor has published the records of the members of the Senate and Assembly on labor measures during the last session of the Legislature. The report is brief, yet gives a full and detailed tabulation which shows at a glance just what labor measures each representative voted for and against.

The report shows that all of the Senators from San Francisco with the exception of Gerdes and Cassidy have clean records upon labor bills. Gerdes has one bad vote recorded against him. On May 12th he voted against a bill which had for its purpose the protection of the health of miners. Cassidy voted upon but four labor measures, voting for two of them and against two. The two bad votes were on the anti-injunction bill which the labor forces of California have been trying for years to get through the Legislature.

Of the Senators outside of San Francisco there is but one with a clear record as having voted against no labor bills, this man being Senator Shanahan of Shasta County. Senators Caminetti and Lyon, however, voted against but one bill each. Caminetti voted for an amendment to the Roseberry Act against which labor stood. Lyon voted against a measure defining the eight-hour day in mines. The championship for bad votes on labor measures goes to Senator Owen of Richmond, who voted in favor of but one bill advocated by organized labor of the State.

San Francisco Assemblymen all have clean records as having voted against no labor bills with the exception of Collins, Shannon and Schmitt. Collins has but one bad vote and twenty good ones, the one bad vote recorded against him being a vote in the negative on the bill providing a means whereby the State might furnish employment to the unemployed. Shannon voted bad four times on the following matters, a bill for the protection of the lives of electrical workers, the "Right to Work" bill, the Kingsley eight-hour bill, and Boynton's workmen's compensation act. Milton L. Schmitt has the poorest record of the entire San Francisco delegation in the Assembly, having voted in favor of but four labor bills, while he voted against nine, and absented himself on roll-call on the others.

Assemblymen outside of San Francisco whose records are clean on labor measures are: Kingsley, Mouser, Weisel, Finnegan, Hayes, Morgenstern, Bloodgood, Tullock, Wall, Gelder, Ford, Nolan, while Ferguson, and White have but one bad vote each. Brown, Inman, Dower and Byrnes are recorded twice as having voted against labor.

The most persistent enemy of labor in the Assembly was Guiberson, who voted but once in favor of a labor measure, while he voted seventeen times against them, besides absenting himself on roll-call five times.

In separating the favorable from the unfavorable members of the Legislature, lines can not be drawn on a partisan basis, because there are both good and bad records against both Democrats and Republicans. The champion bad ones, however, are Democrats—Owens in the Senate and Guiberson in the Assembly.

The report, as a whole, issued by the State Federation of Labor, is so simple, so easily understood, and tells such a long story in such few words that every trade unionist in the State should study it and thus be equipped to vote at the next election in such manner as to offer no encouragement to demagogues, trimmers and dodgers. A perusal of this record will enable the trade unionist to intelligently act upon the suggestion of the American Federation of Labor to "vote for our friends and defeat our enemies," because the report shows clearly just who are our friends as well as our enemies.

If California trade unionists will but examine such legislative reports as the one just issued by the State Federation of Labor, and act upon the information gained from them, the number of enemies will rapidly diminish and labor will the more quickly come into its own.

There are a number of men at present occupying seats in our State Legislature who are entirely unfit to represent the districts from which they come because they are out of tune with their constituents. The politician who, before election, will make all sorts of pledges to support measures in the interest of the people, and then deliberately betrays them by becoming a tool of privilege seekers, is nearing his end when such records are kept of his performances.

Heretofore available records were of such a complicated character that the busy man seldom took the time to study them. Because of this the crafty politician has been able to deceive the voters, trade unionists as well as others. But with the State Federation of Labor data available there can be no reasonable excuse for union voters of the future being deceived as to the past records of their representatives.

The legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor are to be commended for the brief, simple, yet definite manner in which they have set forth the history, from a labor standpoint, of the last Legislature.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

Fresno is the city which on Monday next will have the eyes of labor of this State centered upon it. The State Federation of Labor will convene in annual session there and devote a week to mapping out plans for the future. May every effort be crowned with unstinted success.

Millionaire Bixby, 60 years of age, succeeded in convincing a Los Angeles jury that several girls in their teens had led him astray. Los Angeles is truly setting a pace for the balance of the world to follow. But where will the end be for those who follow the chemically pure city?

"Mineral Resources of the Inyo and White Mountains, California," by Adolph Knopf, has just been published by the United States Geological Survey as an advance chapter ("B") of Bulletin 540. The metalliferous mineral resources of the Inyo and White Mountains, named in the order of their present importance, are zinc carbonate, argentiferous galena, gold-quartz, and copper ores. Formerly argentiferous galena ore was the principal resource, the famous mines at Cerro Gordo alone having yielded \$7,000,000 in silver and lead. Mining began in 1861, when the Russ mining district was established in that portion of the range East of Independence. From 1869 to 1877 the region enjoyed a period of great activity, for it was then that Cerro Gordo was yielding its greatest output of base bullion. About 1907 a revival of interest in the mineral deposits of the Inyo Mountains took place, the most notable result of which has been the development of zinc ore on a commercial basis. A copy of this report may be had free of cost on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

As the years roll by and men grow older things appear to them in different shapes. Some of the things that in early manhood seemed right and proper are presented to them in their true light as hideous wrong, while on the other hand many things that impressed them as cruel wrong are now as plainly right. It is only the fool who never changes his view. With the sensible man wisdom increases with the experience of years. Most men who study life and see it as it really is, develop a broader spirit of fairness as age increases. Some men, however, become so absorbed with selfishness that there is no growth whatever. They talk and act as though the world was made for them alone, and all creation should be their slaves, subject to their beck and call. We met such a creature a few nights ago on a downtown street while waiting for a car. He had waited some time when finally the car he wanted approached, but did not stop. The motorman was trying to make up lost time and the waiting passenger was left and burst forth in a shower of curses. The next car stopped and he and I got aboard. The car stopped at the various intersections to permit passengers to mount or alight and in each instance curses came from our fellow passenger because the motorman did not leave waiting people standing on the street as the previous motorman had done with him. The whole world was upside down because all the people in it did not center their thoughts on satisfying his desires. And the fellow was in dead earnest, very much grieved at the way he was being treated. And he was apparently a working man. We could not help but picture him as a servile slave and cringing coward in the presence of influence and power. But, perhaps, we should not judge a man on such short notice.

## Wit at Random

"My husband is particularly liable to seasickness," remarked the lady passenger. "Could you tell him what to do in case of an attack?"  
"Tain't necessary, mum," replied the captain, "he'll do it."—"Ingleside."

The following composition on men is credited to a little girl:

"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women and also more zoological. Both men and women sprung from monkeys, but the women sprung further than the men."

Doris was radiant over a recent addition to the family, and rushed out of the house to tell the news to a passing neighbor.

"Oh, you don't know what we've got upstairs?"  
"What is it?"

"It's a new baby brother!" and she settled back upon her heels and folded her hands to watch the effect.

"You don't say so! Is he going to stay?"

"I guess so"—very thoughtfully. "He's got his things off."—"Everybody's Magazine."

A Minneapolis preacher says "a split skirt shows a cracked brain and an empty heart." Suffering Moses! How high do they split 'em in Minneapolis?—"Commercial Appeal."

"Uncle Henry," asks the sweet creature appearing before that gentleman in one of the newest "creations" in the way of frocks, "how do you like my new gown?"

"Well," grumbles the grizzled old misanthrope, "you're safe in one respect. Nobody can have you arrested for carrying concealed weapons."

It was at the vaudeville. The girl with the excruciating voice had just finished her song.

"Just think!" groaned Brown to the stranger beside him. "We paid real money to hear that!"

"I didn't," was the placid response; "came in on a 'comp.'"

"But you had to spend carfare to get here, did you not?" asked Brown.

"Nope," replied the uncomplaining one. "I live in walking distance."

"But," persisted Brown desperately, "at least you hoped to be entertained, not punished."

"No; I didn't care," grinned the stranger. "I came to get away from home. My wife is cleaning house."—"Judge."

The year after coming to Nebraska, in 1888, says William J. Bryan, I delivered fifty speeches against the Republican candidate for governor, and in each one I made it clear why he should not be elected. He was elected, however, by the usual majority.

On the following St. Patrick's Day I was to make a short speech, and Governor Thayer (whom I tried to defeat) presided. It was a varied program, consisting of songs and speeches and vaudeville numbers. It was the first time I had been in the presence of the governor, and I wondered whether he felt any resentment toward me for all the work I had done against him.

At last my turn was reached. The governor, having been prompted by another man, arose and said: "The next person on the program is W. J. Bryan," and as I came forward he stepped toward me, smiled and extended his hand. I felt greatly pleased that he did not harbor any resentment against me, and grasped his hand warmly as he drew me toward him and whispered: "Quick! Do you speak, sing or dance?"

He had never even heard of me.

## Miscellaneous

### HAPPY TOIL.

By Edwin Willimann.

No sweet-voiced Muse of the sweated realm to hold

The lighted torch aloft, with sinuous arm;

Lay golden paths to Arcady in warm

Felicity, for the belabored fold?

Do no celestial harmonies enfold

Unto the weary ear, save din and storm

Of anvil blows; no pictures form

Before the eye; the toiling world so cold?

Happy Toil—ironic paradox

Baiting the lab'ring horde. Intangible dream  
Woven in frail ethereal fabric of

Sinister minds. The intellectual scheme

Of brutish hearts, the ultimate remove

Of human things, who drive the toiling flock.

At Boston, Mass., the striking workmen of the Sturtevant plant, of which Governor Foss owns the controlling interest, have returned to work under an agreement reached between representatives of the strikers and the superintendent of the works. The men employed at the Becker Milling Machine Company, not having received any proposition for an adjustment, continue on strike. The terms of the settlement have not been given out, but are said to be mutually satisfactory to the parties interested. The strike has been very bitterly fought, and the men have been out for a period of nearly fourteen weeks.

### FRIENDS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Friends are essentials. Just as air and food and clothing are essentials. For is not he who has no Friends lacking and lonely and useless? Who ever heard of a useless man having Friends? Like attracts like. No one ever secured a Friend without first vibrating the Friend spirit within himself.

To get a Friend you must be a Friend.

The Friend art is a Heart art—all else cheapens it. He to whom we talk and confide and trust is but another of us transplanted where courage and cheer and kindness is ever alert. We go to our Friend and he lifts us up and we feel him coming back to his own again—in ourselves.

A Friend is a mutual partner with whom we need no signed agreements.

It is said of Carlyle and Tennyson that they would sit for hours together without the passing of a word, and then separate. And both inspired and uplifted because of the meeting! To reach the priceless treasure veins of a Friend it is necessary to go deep. In the presence of real Friends a sort of Divinity hovers.

Back of the knowledge that you have a Friend is the secret of your ability to press on and win at your plans.

The glory of Friend joy depends not in numbers. Have but one real Friend—and it is enough! The one that will not refuse to understand you, or protect you, but that through the solid and harsh hour of test will but gladly be the other half of the fight with you.

He is your Friend who brings out of you the best of which you are capable.

You and your Friend plan no Parades. You are as you are. The sincerity of Service leads you on—makes each day as certain of Success as though it had already been completed and handed to you. If you are in doubt as to what you ought to be in the world, set yourself to the task of making of yourself a great Friend. Remembering that—

A lifetime is all too short in which to be a Friend and get Friends.



## BREAD.

The value of different kinds of bread has been discussed for many years and from various points of view since the days of Sylvester Graham. This temperance reformer of the early part of the nineteenth century based his cure for alcoholism on certain radical changes in diet, laying special stress on abstinence from meats, and the use of bread made from unbolted wheat meal. Hence the names "graham flour" and "graham bread."

Wheat deserves the widespread consideration which has been given it, because of its superior value as a food. It easily ranks first among the food products at our disposal, although rice probably forms the staple food for a larger proportion of the human race. The wheat kernel is made up of a number of parts which experience different treatment in the various milling processes in the preparation of flour.

When the grain is crushed the meal contains coarse particles of bran, the outer coverings of the seed. Bread made from such wheat meal will contain all of the nutrients of the original wheat; but the bread will be coarse in texture, dark in color, and rather strong in flavor. Graham flour or wheat meal is usually made from soft winter wheats. Sifting wheat meal to remove the coarser particles was the first step toward the making of white flour, the use of which has rapidly increased with the progress of the years. The advent of the later roller-process methods of milling has continued the essential feature of the earlier schemes in separating the bran from the interior of the grain; but it has materially improved the bread flours in common use until the standard flours from hard wheat carry more protein than almost any graham flour in the market thirty years ago, and as much as many now offered for sale. Newer methods of agriculture have assisted in increasing the gluten content of wheat flour through the altered composition of the newer varieties of the cereal.

The most reliable experiments made from the different types of flour show that standard patent process flour contains more available nutrition and energy than either graham or whole wheat flour. These facts have lately been supplemented by English statistics. They show that with respect to the availability of their total energy the breads differ little; with regard to the protein there is a slight advantage on the side of the white bread. So far as digestibility is concerned, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," there is no justification for extreme statements as to the advantages or disadvantages possessed by different kinds of bread of the commoner types. The gratifying fact is that flour of all kinds is an economical food even at the present prices.

At the editorial convention recently held in Colorado Springs, Colo., a preacher offered the following toast: "To save an editor from starvation, take his paper and pay for it promptly. To save him from bankruptcy, advertise in his paper liberally. To save him from despair, send him every item of news you can get hold of. To save him from profanity, write your correspondence plainly on one side of the sheet and send it in as soon as possible. To save him from mistakes, bury him—dead people are the only ones who never make mistakes."

Liberty will not descend to a people; a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed.—Colton.

Keep close to duty. Never mind the future, if only you have peace of conscience, if you feel yourself reconciled, and in harmony with the order of things. Be what you ought to be; the rest is God's affair.—Amiel.

## PROPERTY VERSUS LIFE.

To the legal mind, apparently, the rights of property have always seemed of more importance than human life. For hundreds of years it was possible for a man brutally to maltreat his child with less legal risk than if he had poached a hare. Gradually human life became more valuable; but even today it fails to receive the protection that is accorded to property. It is no uncommon thing to find reported in British newspapers cases in which a drunken navvy has kicked and otherwise abused his wife, to receive no greater punishment at the hands of the law than a paltry fine, while the unhappy wight who, driven by hunger, steals a loaf, is sent to prison. Nor do we need to go overseas to find such instances of the worship of property. An excellent illustration of the workings of the legal mind in problems of this kind is to be found in a study of ten Notices of Judgment issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and giving in detail the account of ten violations of the food and drugs act. These ten cases deal with charges brought against the firm of Hawley and Hoops, New York, who are in the candy business. Hawley and Hoops sell what is known as "penny goods"; that is, the kind of candy purchased by the little tot, who has been given a penny to spend. Ten different specimens of Hawley and Hoops' penny goods were seized by the officials of the Bureau of Chemistry and analyzed. All of them were found to be adulterated with arsenic and most of them contained shellac. All of them were being sold as chocolate candies, yet the officers reported that some did not even have the predominating flavor of chocolate. In every case the firm pleaded guilty. In nine out of the ten cases no penalty was imposed, the court suspending judgment. In the tenth case a fine of \$50 was imposed. The case in which a fine was imposed was the one, and the only one, in which the company had not merely sold a poisonous product to little children, but had misstated the net weight of the package in which the arsenic candies came! Selling to little children as chocolate candy a mixture containing arsenic and shellac is, apparently, in the eyes of the law, a trivial offense. But selling to a dealer a package marked five pounds that really contained only four pounds fourteen and five-eighths ounces, that is a crime!

## COST TO BE REDUCED.

Tariff reductions on wool importations, both the raw and the manufactured products, are going to make a difference in the cost of clothing.

The present tariff of fifty-five cents a pound on raw wool will admit that commodity free as soon as the new schedule goes into effect. As it requires about four pounds of wool to make a man's suit, a reduction of at least \$2.20 on a suit is certain. On some of the better suits the reductions will be greater. Domestic materials will be affected the same as foreign goods.

With all the larger dealers in the United States it means a depreciation at once of their stocks now on hand. Many of them are already striking off ten per cent of their present valuations in order to adjust their stocks to the new tariff conditions.

Kelleher & Browne, the Irish tailors of this city, are among the heaviest buyers of woollens on the coast. They are the first to hit upon a novel and business-like method of meeting the new conditions by giving this ten per cent loss as an immediate reduction in price to their customers. The loss is inevitable, and they feel that their customers should enjoy the benefit rather than have to strike off the ten per cent to profit and loss.

Forward, forward, let us range. Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.—Tennyson.

## THE MOTION PICTURE.

The silent motion picture drama has unquestionably some of the charm of pantomime, says a writer in the "American Magazine," even though it does lack the third dimension which gives plastic quality to the true pantomimic art, and even if the actors are set in the unsparing light necessary to photography and so lose all finer pictorial quality. Wherein does your pleasure in watching consist? Think for a moment. Does it not consist in the joyous satisfaction one always takes in connecting up his imaginative understanding correctly with what is taking place before him? Nothing is said in pantomime. The usual aid of words is lacking. Your imagination supplies the lack and you are pleased at its successful exercise. Obviously there can be but slight intellectual appeal without words. There is next to no true pictorial appeal to the motion picture camera as generally used. That the emotional appeal is negligible is attested by the fact that motion picture audiences sit hour after hour without smiling, without weeping, without applauding. Yet they keep on coming back for more; so something must please them. What is it, if not this pleasure of exercising the imagination?

There is something strengthening, something soothing, and at the same time something humbling, in acknowledging that we have done wrong.—Robertson.

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**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, September 30, 1913. President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: Gertrude Jennings, piano; T. R. Plank, violin.

Transfers deposited: Ego D'Allatour, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; A. M. Turner, Chas. Scott, both of Local No. 12, Sacramento; R. E. Murrey, E. Olmsted, both of Local No. 346, Santa Cruz; Geo. H. Briggs, Local No. 167, San Bernardino; Nicholas Weiss, Local No. 310, New York.

Transfer withdrawn: W. H. Lewis, Local No. 72, Ft. Worth.

Transfers annulled: W. A. Becker, Local No. 12; E. L. Chapman, Local No. 535; W. E. Wagner, Local No. 333.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held Thursday, October 9, 1913, at 1 p. m. There will be important business and members are requested to attend. The matter of levying a 10-cent per week per member assessment in support of unions now on strike will be up for consideration.

Price has been made for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Same with specifications, etc., can be obtained upon application to the secretary, 68 Haight street.

Price list committee meets Monday next at 11:30 a. m.

All members knowing themselves to be delinquent for the third quarter's dues will please settle with Financial Secretary A. S. Morey at once and avoid publication.

M. Solano, 72 years of age, and for many years a member of this organization, died at his home in Alameda Monday, September 22d. He has been in poor health for a number of years. He was also a member of the Musical Fund Society.

**THE COST OF DESTROYING LIFE.**

According to Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse, conservation commissioner of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, \$1,500,000,000 is a low estimate of the annual economic loss from preventable deaths in the United States. The experience of Colonel Gorgas and his sanitary corps in the Panama Canal Zone is a convincing demonstration that good health is a purchasable commodity and that sickness can be insured against and prevented if the public is willing to pay enough for safeguards. The cost of accomplishing the wonderful saving of lives on the Isthmus is estimated at about \$2.43 per person annually. In contrast with such figures, which compare favorably with familiar per capita expenditures for fire and police protection and the conservation of material property, are the data relating to the cost of the actual destruction of mankind. According to President Jordan of Stanford University, it now costs on the average about \$15,000 to kill a man in modern war, and in the Boer War this expense ran up to nearly \$40,000. When it is recalled that in a time of peace we spend nearly a million dollars a day in our own country on matters concerned with past or future wars, it is comforting to know that the saving of human life is far cheaper than its destruction. Nations can afford to do their duty in preparing against a foe like the plague, the danger of which is always present and more ominous than war, quite as well as they can raise funds for defense against unlikely or avoidable human combats. Civilized nations show a lack of perspective, to say the least, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," when they continue to destroy life at high cost and fail to save it at a low cost when a combination of knowledge with a little national energy and international co-operation will lead the way to humane economies.

**TRUSTS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.**

The amendment to the Sundry Civil bill exempting labor organizations and farmers' organizations from the operation of the anti-trust law, has aroused the wrath of trust defenders. The Sherman anti-trust law has been misnamed. It is not an anti-trust law at all, but a trust protector. It was passed by a trust-controlled Congress, the same that passed the trust-breeding McKinley law, to divert popular attention from the cause of trusts. After twenty-three years' trial there are more trusts and bigger trusts than when it was passed.

While useless as a defence against privileged trusts, the Sherman law does offer opportunities for harassing and persecution of labor leaders and members of labor organizations. Of course, a labor organization is not a trust in the economic sense of that term, whatever it may be in the legal sense. To be a trust in the economic sense, it would have to possess some privilege which no other collection of individuals banded together for the same purpose, possesses or can possess. If the framers of the Sherman law had been sincere they would have framed it so that it could not ever been construed to include such associations as labor and farmers' organizations. But they were not sincere. In shielding real trusts they rather liked the notion of creating trouble for organized labor.

Should the exemption become law, trust advocates will lose interest in the Sherman act. Any attempt to enforce it can not seriously hurt them, since it does not affect their privileges, but still it will cause them some annoyance and trouble. Unable to urge its enforcement against labor organizations, they are not likely to ask that it be enforced at all.

It will then become easier to push a genuine trust remedy.

**WILL ASK DRASTIC MEASURE.**

Actuated by the numerous and disastrous railroad wrecks, the Interstate Commerce Commission is reported to be considering recommendations that are far-reaching, tending to safeguard the lives of passengers on the railroads of the country. It is understood that the commission will ask Congress for legislation giving it plenary power to guard the safety of the traveling public. The commission's authority at present is limited to the making of recommendations to the railroads, which may be accepted or rejected as the railroads see fit. The wrecks on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are chiefly responsible for the commission's determination that further legislative authority is necessary. The commission has completed and will make public shortly a report on the Wallingford wreck. It is stated that the commission will handle this situation emphatically, and in the report will take the first step in the campaign for an extension of the commission's authority in the direction of securing legislation clothing the commission with increased power. One important provision which is contemplated is that of prescribing the speed of trains and compelling railroads to install safety devices. The power to regulate the speed of trains and also the power to penalize railroads for violation of speed limits will be a long step in the direction of preventing disastrous wrecks. In addition to the determination of the commission it is stated that a conference will soon be called of officials in the construction departments of the big railroads and the makers of steel rails for the purpose of determining steps to be taken to meet defects in rails. Since the general advent of heavier locomotives and cars, steel rails have shown a defect which is called transverse fissure and this defect heretofore has thwarted detection because it is developed solely by high wheel pressure. Some process, however, will be sought for to guard against this exceedingly dangerous defect.

**URGE LYNCH'S CONFIRMATION.**

Resolutions adopted by unanimous vote, New York State Federation of Labor convention in Utica, N. Y., September 9, 10, 11, 1913.

Introduced by the delegates from Syracuse, A. W. Sherman, chairman:

Whereas, The Department of Labor of the State of New York has been for several months without a commissioner of labor; and

Whereas, Because of this fact there is no one in the department with authority to appoint the additional inspectors provided for by the amended labor laws, or to make deserved promotions in the department; and

Whereas, The failure to fill this vacancy has not only demoralized the department but has also withheld from factory workers and wage earners the protection which is theirs by right of the laws enacted; and

Whereas, The nomination of James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, to be Commissioner of Labor has been indorsed by the following organizations:

The State Allied Printing Trades Council convention in Rochester.

The State convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters at Richmond Hill, L. I.

Central labor organizations in Syracuse, Albany, Utica, Poughkeepsie.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's convention in Utica.

Typographical and other affiliated unions in the printing trades throughout the State, and by numerous other labor organizations; and

Whereas, The nomination of James M. Lynch has for several months been held up by the finance committee of the State Senate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, most emphatically protests against further delay in giving to the factory workers and other wage earners, organized and unorganized, the full protection of the amended labor laws and the additional inspectors for which these laws provide; and, be it further

Resolved, That the delegates in this convention hereby express their full confidence in the ability of James M. Lynch to fill the office of Commissioner of Labor with honor to the State, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of employees and employers alike; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates in this convention hereby most earnestly urge the members of the State Senate to confirm the nomination of James M. Lynch to be Commissioner of Labor without further unnecessary delay.

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PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 26, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., by Secretary O'Connell.

Nominations for chairman were called for and Delegate McLaughlin was elected chairman pro tem. President Gallagher arrived later.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Merri-field absent; Delegate M. Doyle appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Metal Polishers—H. P. Hughes, vice John DeMann. Bakers No. 24—Peter Kilaspea, Chas. Bantel, vice Robert Hoffman, and John Noll. Sign Painters—J. Doran, Jos. P. Ashe. Elevator Constructors—F. B. Hanbridge, vice F. C. Colbert. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—C. Zerbe, J. Jenkins, Frank Gillson. Shoe Repairers—Edw. C. McManus. Chauffeurs—G. B. Wiseman, vice J. McDonald. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Donations for the Pressmen, Cloak Makers and Light and Power Council—Machinists No. 68, Moving Picture Operators No. 162, Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410, Stable Employees No. 404, Brewery Workmen No. 7, Retail Delivery Drivers, Newspaper Solicitors, Street R. R. Employees No. 518, Gas Workers No. 14,402, Barbers of Stockton, Bartenders No. 403, Molders No. 374, Laundry Workers No. 72, Plumbers No. 492, Electrical Workers No. 207, and from Moving Picture Operators No. 3. From Web Pressmen No. 4 stating it had levied the ten-cent assessment. From the Light and Power Council, acknowledging receipt of \$300, and thanking unions for assistance rendered. From the Navy Department, in reference to the construction of a hospital at Pearl Harbor. From George L. Berry, president International Printing Pressmen's Union, thanking Council for assistance rendered local unions in this city. From Photo-Engravers' Union, in reference to assisting Cloak Makers. From Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, relative to the primary election. From John Mitchell, in reference to the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. From Millmen No. 22, thanking Council for assistance rendered in the Brecht Manufacturing Company's matter. Resolutions from the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union. From Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union No. 4, in reference to the increasing of dues of the Council. From The Women's Political League, in reference to free curbstone markers.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders' Union, request for a boycott on Kilday & Remmensberger, Third and Mission streets. From Brass and Chandelier Workers, in reference to Machinists No. 68, taking suspended members of other locals into their organization. From Glove Workers, relative to the ten cent assessment. From Hoisting Engineers, in reference to jurisdiction.

From Stereotypers' International Union, in reference to the non-union firm of Enders & Knopf Company; referred to the Secretary. From B. M. Langdon Davis of New York, requesting privilege to address the Council on pacifism; request granted.

Referred to Delegates to the State Federation of Labor—From Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, in reference to Stockton being a candidate for the next convention. Resolutions introduced by Delegate Johnson (Waiters), requesting the Industrial Accident Commission of this State to prepare a complete codification of the law relating to employers' liability. Moved that the resolutions be endorsed and given to the delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention for presentation; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Newspaper Solicitors—

Reported that all papers with the exception of the "Daily News" are violating their rules in paying commissions. Shoe Clerks—Have levied assessment for the benefit of unions on strike; requested unions to assist in the early closing movement. Pile Drivers—Reported the Ross Construction Company still unfair to their organization; have not been informed of any settlement. Cloak Makers—Still on strike; Diamond Cloak Company hiring Japs. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Reported that white women and girls are working with Japanese in Oakland. Pressmen—Association housing strike-breakers in different parts of the city; thugs attacking members of union. Milk Wagon Drivers—Notified delegates that milk delivered before 7 a. m. is unfair.

**Label Section**—Has a booth at Mechanics' Fair, Dreamland Rink, and requested delegates and friends of organized labor to visit same.

**Executive Committee**—Reported progress on the Grocery Clerks' and Upholsterers' matters. Recommended that Council levy a boycott on the firm of Philip Herold, horseshoer, located at Silver Avenue and San Bruno Road; concurred in. On the question of jurisdiction between the Housesmiths and Blacksmiths, Committee recommends that the Secretary be instructed to take the matter up with the Building Trades Council's representatives in order to bring about an adjustment; concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Nominations**—The chair stated there were three vacancies on the Organizing Committee, and called for nominations. Delegates Kenny, O'Brien and Sister Walden being the only nominees, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the Council, and the chair declared them duly and regularly elected members of the Organizing Committee.

Nominations for delegate to the A. F. of L. convention were called for and it was moved that nominations close; carried. Election to be held next meeting.

**New Business**—President Gallagher reported that the matter of carrying tool boxes on the cars will be given a trial, and he believed the same would be satisfactory to carpenters.

**Unfinished Business**—The second reading of the amendment to Article 7, Section 2, of the Constitution: "The dues shall be four dollars per month for each delegate, one-half of which shall be set apart in a building fund, and shall be used for no other purpose." Moved that the amendment be adopted. Amendment, that the word "four" be stricken out and the word "three" be inserted therein. Amendment to amendment, that the entire matter be submitted to the organizations for a referendum vote. The previous question was called for and put on the above motions; 96 in favor, 20 against. Delegate Flynn recorded as voting no. The amendment to the amendment and the amendment were lost. The original motion was carried; 99 in favor, 50 against.

**Receipts**—Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$12; Plasterers, \$10; Stereotypers, \$4; Barbers, \$16; Bindery Women, \$8; Photo-Engravers, \$8; Bakers, \$16; Glass Workers, \$6; Stationary Firemen, \$8; Steam Engineers, \$12; Glove Workers, \$2; "Labor Clarion," \$15; Janitors, \$4; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, \$6; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$2; Machine Hands, \$2; Beer Drivers, \$16; Office Employees, \$8; United Laborers, \$16; Label Section, dues, \$8; Donations to Cloak Makers, \$168.85; Donations to Pressmen, \$118.85; Donations to Light and Power Council, \$198.85; to Western Federation of Miners on strike, \$100. Total receipts, \$773.55.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; office expenses, \$25; Jas. McTiernan, \$20; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; W. N. Brunt Company, \$7; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Mattie Bark-

If it is good to use attention tomorrow, how much better it is to do so today. If tomorrow it is in your interest to attend, how much more is it today, that you may be able to do so tomorrow also, and may not defer it again to the third day.—Epictetus.

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Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

IDEAL VAUDEVILLE.

CHARLOTTE PARRY in "Into the Light," a Psychological Fantasy by Frank Lyman; MAUDE LAMBERT, the Charming Prima Donna, and ERNEST BALL, the Popular Composer; ED. WYNN & CO., in "The King's Jester"; TED LORRAINE and HATTIE BURKS, Who Sing and Dance; THE JUNGSMANN FAMILY, German Aerial Artists; MLE. MARTHA & SISTERS; WILLIAM J. DOOLEY & CO., in "The Lawn Party"; FRANK MILTON & DE LONG SISTERS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Immense Sensation — SAHARET, the Famous Australian and Continental Danseuse, Assisted by Senor J. Florida.

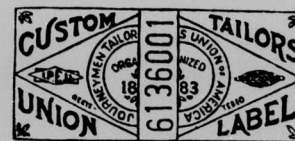
Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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**OVERALLS & PANTS**  
UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



ley, \$2; Label Section, dues, \$8; Light and Power Council, \$198.85; Pressmen, \$118.85; Cloak Makers, \$168.85; Capital Decorating Company, \$10; Western Federation of Miners, \$100; O. A. Tveitmoe, donation of Brewery Workmen No. 7, \$200. Total expenses, \$779.55.

Adjourned at 11:05 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

#### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of "Labor Clarion," published weekly at San Francisco, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 316 Fourteenth St.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 316 Fourteenth street.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 316 Fourteenth street.

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 316 Fourteenth street. Owners—(If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.) Labor Council, 316 Fourteenth street. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

Editor, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1913.

JAS. W. DOHERTY,

(Seal) Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 10, 1917.)

#### RELIGION IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT. By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

There is so much religion in the labor movement, and so much of the social spirit in the church, that, with the inevitable development of each in these respects, it will some day become a question as to whether the church will capture the labor movement, or whether the labor movement will capture the church.

It is becoming quite clear to most of us that neither side can afford to ignore the other. While there are good and sufficient reasons for the church to discuss the problems of how it may save the people, there are also most excellent reasons which prove that the people must save the church.

Workingmen almost universally honor Jesus Christ as a great friend and leader. A recent writer said: "In that fortress of progress which the socialist workingmen of Belgium have built in Brussels, the Maison du Peuple, as you pass from one part to another of that hive of many activities, you may happen to go into an upper lecture hall, and note across the end of the platform a great curtain hanging. It is drawn reverently aside, and behind it one sees a fresco of the form of Christ, with hand uplifted pointing the way above. It is surely deeply significant of the vital power of His message, and of the way He wins men still to follow Him."

Almost every mention of the name of Christ in a workingmen's meeting brings forth the most hearty applause.

The average working man is naturally religious. His religion may not always be expressed in the orthodox manner, but it is there, nevertheless. Infidelity scarcely exists among workingmen. As a matter of fact, they respond most readily to the religious appeal. It is the testimony of

nearly every preacher that engages in shop meetings that they are never listened to with greater respect and with greater interest by any other kind of an audience.

The social question is fundamentally a moral and religious problem. In the end there will be not one answer to the social question, but many. But all will agree in this—all will be religious. It will never be settled upon any other basis. History has prophesied it. The best labor leaders are coming to recognize it. Present reform measures indicate it.

These things prove that the workingman, in his devotion to Christ and in his naturally religious disposition, is in an attitude of mind which makes him peculiarly ready for the introduction of a great moral motive. Insofar, as he responds to this principle, will he be given power in the industrial world. Agitation, education and legislation there will continue to be, but they must be always upon a moral basis. And that organization will survive among workingmen—be it the church or the labor movement—which has the greatest genius to transmute these high ideals into practical, every-day living, meeting all their needs.

#### THE FLIGHT OF "SUNNY JIM."

Among the stories told of the homing pigeon few have so touched an undefinable something within us as that of which "Sunny Jim" is the hero. This bird is owned in Jeanette, Pennsylvania. There for years he has had his home. Had you looked at him some day when passing his loft you would scarcely have guessed that hidden somewhere in that tiny brain lay a faculty baffling all your wisdom and philosophy. One day they put him in a box or basket and wrote as the address which marked the journey's end, Rio de Janeiro. When the long trip by rail and boat was over he was, as one has said, "far on the other side of the equator. One-sixth of the circumference of the globe intervened between him and his home."

On the eighth of May they gave him his freedom. He rose swiftly into the air, then, without chart or compass, set his course with unerring impulse to the north, and vanished from sight. Forty-seven days after, on the twenty-fourth of June, weary, but with courage unbroken, he alighted upon the landing of the loft back at Jeanette, Pennsylvania. No human eye followed or could have followed the path he took through

"The desert and illimitable air."

The history of that lonely experience, as on and on his wings bore him over strange lands and unknown seas, will never be written. What stirred within the heart and brain through blazing days and silent nights no mortal may ever know.

Blind instinct was it? Did he follow as unconsciously some unrecognized law as the meteor does when it falls through space? We confess to a feeling of awe, to an emotion akin to that of worship, to a sense of mystery that positively humbles, as we see, in imagination, this wonderful bird folding his tired wings after the long, long flight. Bryant's exquisite little poem, "To a Waterfowl," must have sprung from some such experience. What more can we say than,

"There is a Power whose care

Teaches thy way along that pathless coast," and what more steadying faith can we know than that which he feels:

"He, who from zone to zone

Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,

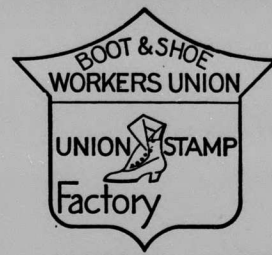
In the long way that I must tread alone

Will lead my steps aright."

—F. H. R., in "Our Dumb Animals."

In the vast complications of human laws extreme liberty sometimes corrects the abuses of liberty and extreme democracy obviates the dangers of democracy—De Tocqueville.

## Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



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Assets ..... \$55,644,983.27  
Capital actually paid up in Cash ..... 1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds ..... 1,757,148.57  
Employees' Pension Fund ..... 158,261.32  
Number of Depositors ..... 62,134

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OCTOBER, 1913

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.  
 \*Monotype Machines.  
 \*Simplex Machines.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission  
 (114) Arnberger, T. R.....718 Mission  
 (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
 (48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia  
 (77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front  
 (7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
 (82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church  
 (73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....509-511 Howard  
 (14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second  
 (196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission  
 (69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome  
 (3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
 (220) Calendar Press.....935 Market  
 (176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
 (39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
 (22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission  
 (206) Cottle Printing Co.....3256 Twenty-second  
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California  
 (179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay  
 (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
 (54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....718 Mission  
 (102) Fleming & Co.....24 Main  
 (215) Fletcher, E. J.....325 Bush  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
 (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
 (107) Gallagher, G. C.....311 Battery  
 (92) Garrad, Geo. P.....1059 Mission  
 (75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission  
 (190) Griffith, E. B.....540 Valencia  
 (5) Gudet Printing Co.....325 Bush  
 (127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
 (20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush  
 (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
 (216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk  
 (185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission  
 (42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome  
 (124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom  
 (168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
 (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
 (50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front  
 (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
 (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth  
 (23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
 (175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth  
 (95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
 (79) McElvalne Press, The.....1182 Market  
 (1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington  
 (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay  
 (58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery  
 (24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
 (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento  
 (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna  
 (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
 (55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore  
 (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
 (208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....330 Jackson  
 (43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth  
 (37) Norcross, Frank G.....1246 Castro  
 (149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.  
 (104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento  
 (187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First  
 (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
 (110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front  
 (143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
 (218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine  
 (145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
 (84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
 (194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
 (67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco  
 (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
 (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
 (125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
 (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
 (178) Starkweathers, Inc.....343 Front  
 (27) Stern Printing Co.....527 Commercial  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
 (63) \*Telegraph Press.....66 Turk  
 (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1071 Guerrero  
 (51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co.....1071 Mission  
 (35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
 (38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
 (36) West End Press.....2385 California  
 (106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
 (44) Williams, Jos.....410 Fourteenth  
 (34) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome  
 (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
 (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
 (233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay  
 (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
 (225) John F. Hogan Co.....343 Front

- (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
 (130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay  
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
 (110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front  
 (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission  
 (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
 (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.  
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.  
 (133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....412-414 Mission

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
 (235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

## MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

## NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
 (8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
 (121) California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
 (11) \*Call, The.....Third and Market  
 (40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East  
 (25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
 (94) Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
 (21) Labor Clarion.....1122 Mission  
 (141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
 (57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
 (119) L'Echo de L'Ouest.....620 Clay  
 (123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
 (239) Mechanics' Fair Daily.....Dreamland Rink  
 (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
 (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
 (60) \*Post.....727 Market  
 (61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
 (32) Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
 (81) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
 (194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
 (67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
 (7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press.....348A Sansome  
 (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
 (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-  
 gomery.  
 (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
 (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 563 Clay  
 (202) Congdon Process Engraver, 635 Montgomery  
 (123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co., 118 Columbus Ave.  
 (198) San Francisco Engraving Co., 215 Leidesdorff  
 (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
 (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

### Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
 Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
 Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
 Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
 Butterick patterns and publications.  
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
 Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.  
 Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
 Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
 Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products  
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
 San Francisco "Examiner."  
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
 Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
 Southern Pacific Company.  
 United Cigar Stores.  
 Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
 White Lunch Cafeteria.  
 Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

# J. J. O'Connor

## Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Another sad loss occurred to the membership of No. 21 on Friday, September 26th, when Frank Norcross passed away. His death occurred at 7 o'clock in the morning, when Mrs. Norcross found him in his armchair in a dazed condition, from which he never rallied—going off without even a pain or struggle. Frank was a popular old-time member of the union, having held an active paid-up card for the past 25 years. During nearly the whole of this time he held cases on the "Call." About three years ago, however, he decided to branch out for himself and started the "Noe Valley Star," a publication which under his administration seemed indispensable to the residents, as everybody would eagerly look for it on day of publication each week. Genial, honest and liberal, Frank endeared himself to the people of the valley and his death caused profound regret. The union has lost a staunch union labor advocate, as he never failed to keep this before his readers when occasion required it. Being a member of Jewel Lodge, F. & A. M., the beautiful Masonic ritual was read over him at the new temple, where a large gathering of his friends of all classes were present. His remains were interred in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Besides his widow, he leaves his mother and two sisters.

S. J. Garrison, one of the oldest of San Francisco printers, died Tuesday morning, following a short illness, the funeral being held Thursday afternoon from the undertaking parlors of Truman & Co., under the auspices of the union.

Elbert E. Rhoads, Geo. Chevalier and Henry Valentine were obligated at the meeting last Sunday.

The newspaper scale committee will render a supplemental report at the adjourned meeting next Sunday, which will be called to order at 2 p. m. in Council Hall, Labor Temple.

Frank Winterburn died on the afternoon of Friday, September 26th, the funeral being held Monday, the 29th. Mr. Winterburn, who was 67 years of age, had been connected with the printing business in this city since the early days.

The union decided to continue the 1 per cent assessment for the benefit of the striking pressmen and feeders for another month.

The union decided in favor of a State Typographical conference, upon the recommendation of the committee which had the matter under consideration, and the same committee was continued for the purpose of co-operating with other typographical unions throughout the State in organizing the conference. The members of the committee are: W. E. Pitschke, W. Lyle Slocum, C. J. Babb, J. J. Livingston and L. Michelson.

Our delegate to the State Federation of Labor, W. E. Pitschke, was instructed to vote against any proposition that might be introduced in the convention favoring the election of officers of the federation by referendum vote.

The following committee of five was elected to revise the local constitution and by-laws: C. B. Crawford, W. E. Pitschke, W. N. Mappin, W. A. Gallagher, Geo. Wetterau.

The report of the delegates to the recent I. T. U. convention will be rendered at the adjourned session of the union next Sunday.

A good opportunity is open for some union printer to buy a prosperous little weekly paper in the city. There is also a good job office in connection. Inquire of Secretary Michelson.

At a farewell to Charles Deacon, who retired September 1st as superintendent of the Union Printers' Home, the trustees granted him "leave of absence for six months with pay." In other words, the trustees made him a present of \$1125. It also gave him a banquet at which 250 printers, their families and citizens attended. Also a diamond ring and gold watch to Mr. and Mrs. Deacon. This in addition to the \$1000 presented to Mr. Deacon by the Nashville convention.—"Western Laborer."



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56: Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Stuart.  
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Blind Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.  
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesday, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, 1 B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.  
Clear Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Cloak Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 33 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Stuart.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.  
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.  
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.  
Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.  
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.  
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.  
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## FAIR MILK DEALERS.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL 226, here-in calls your attention to the FAIR DAIRIES, that you will be able to get a fair product from. We request that you demand the same.

Respectfully,

M. W. D. U., Local No. 226.

Office, 117 Capp Street.

Phone, Park 1127

July 7, 1913.

Name and Address	Phone
Alderney D. F., 509 Naples St.	.....Mission 2222
American D., 861 Hampshire St.	.....Park 7014
Belmont D., 2045 15th St.	.....Market 7581
Burlingame D., 769 McAllister St.	.....Park 563
Baumans D., .....	.....Mission 4064
California M. Co., North Beach	.....Franklin 4577
College Hill D., 40 College Ave.	.....Mission 8637
Columbia D., 231 Franklin	.....Market 483
Christian & Sons, 1427 Valencia St.	.....Mission 3875
Central M. Co., 275 Tehama St.	.....Douglas 5829
City M. Co., 71 28th St.	.....Mission 433
Chrystal Cr., 1553 Turk St.	.....West 1193
Dairy Delivery, 3550 19th St.	.....Market 2716
Durham Farm D., 231 6th Ave.	.....Pacific 49
Del Monte Cr., 386 Utah St.	.....Market 5776
Del Monte Ranch D., 1919 Bush St.	.....West 2736
Eureka D., 1973 15th St.	.....Market 5343
Excelsior D., 242 Chattanooga St.	.....Mission 6141
Brannan Bros.	
Fairmount D., 115 Hyland Ave.	.....Mission 2222
Green Mountain D., 19 Capp St.	.....Park 7014
Good Bros., Corbett Road	.....
Golden Nugget Cr., 1409 Polk St.	.....Franklin 432
Hansen, Nick, 617 Amazon	.....Mission 1599
Jersey Cr. & M. Co., 680 8th Ave.	.....Pacific 2260
Jersey Dairy, 3110 Fillmore	.....West 4017
Kendalls D., 536 2nd Ave.	.....Pacific 1118
Millbrae D., 834 Octavia St.	.....Park 100
Merced D., 1507 Broderick St.	.....West 1389
Marin Co. M. P. Co., 20 Oak Grove Ave.	.....Kearny 3146
Marrons Cr., 2039 Fillmore St.	.....West 968
Mission Cr., 2817 Mission	.....Mission 1683
Mullins D., 4178 25th St.	.....Mission 962
Morning Star, 200 Ney St.	.....Mission 7530
Mayflower D., 418 Florida St.	.....Mission 3070
Noe Valley D., 4108 1/2 25th St.	.....Mission 863
O'Rourke D., 215 Arlington St.	.....
Olsen, J., 622 Precita Ave.	.....
Potrero D., 1276 16th Ave So.	.....Mission 7057
Portland D., 325 Hanover St.	.....Mission 2725
Park Ranch D., 2040 Clement St.	.....Pacific 1077
Purity Cr., 1370 Sacramento St.	.....West 9005
Peoples Cr., 3776 24th St.	.....Mission 1925
Russell Cr., 1300 Polk St.	.....Franklin 560
Riverdale Cr., 1412 Devisadero St.	.....West 1285
San Carlos D., 145 Noe St.	.....Park 486
San Pablo D., 3642 17th St.	.....Park 6397
San Mateo Co. D., 1818 Howard St.	.....Market 1416
South Park D., 1667 Folsom St.	.....Market 7331
Swiss Alpine D., 1514 Polk St.	.....Franklin 4950
Sunnyside D., 726 Valley St.	.....
Silver D., 234 Richmond Ave.	.....Mission 3004
Sherry Freitas Co.	.....Kearny 305
Sonoma Cr., 1710 Polk St.	.....Franklin 8274
J. G. Thompsons D., 7 Bismark St.	.....West 4270
United Milk Co., 3201 16th St.	.....Park 6400
University R. D., Woolsey & University Sts.	.....
University Mound D., Highland Ave & Wayland St.	.....Mission 5389
Union D., 3704 17th St.	.....
Western Dairy Co., 359 Waller St.	.....Park 1587
White Cow, 258 Devisadero St.	.....Park 1181
Carlsons D., 4220 Folsom	.....
Cortland D., 36 Cortland Ave.	.....Market 2188
Mayfield Farm D., Holy Cross, Witt Bros.	.....
National D., 654 Fulton St.	.....Park 5892
Parkside Cr., 1509 Haight St.	.....Park 4238

All dairies not mentioned in this list are unfair to our Local Union.  
Note—D for Dairy. Cr.—Creamery.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in trade union circles during the past week: Frank Winterburn, Frank Norcross and Samuel J. Garrison of the printers, Ambrogio Negretti of the marble cutters, William A. Flynn of the teamsters, Ella Guptill of the laundry workers, Edward J. Horan of the beer bottlers, and Martin Leisner of the Postoffice Clerks.

The Typographical Union last Sunday instructed its delegates to the Labor Council to vote in favor of the constitutional amendment increasing the dues of the Council. The matter will be up for final vote tonight, and the Labor Council Hall Association awaits the result with much concern, because the additional revenue is to be set aside in a building fund.

No fewer than 159 delegates, representing 1,330,000 members in seven different countries, were present at the 24th International Miners' Congress in Carlsbad. The opening speech was delivered by the president of the English Miners' Federation, Smillie. In expressing himself in an impressive manner against war, he exclaimed that the time is coming when organized workers will be able to entirely prevent war. The congress occupied itself with the regulation of the coal output, the question of collective tariffs and minimum wage, and the proposal of the English delegates for the nationalization of the railways and mines.



STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET  
COMMERCIAL BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

## MEN'S *Union Stamped* SHOES

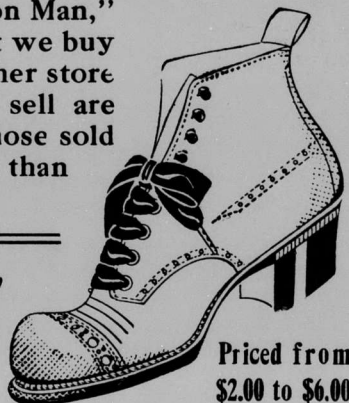
"THE FOOTWEAR THAT IS THE BEST"

WE want you, as "An Honest, Consistent Union Man," to "Know About Our Store"—to know that we buy and sell more "Union Stamped Shoes" than any other store in the United States—to know that the shoes we sell are "Better, More Stylish and more Wearable" than those sold by others—and the prices are from 50c to \$1.50 less than what other firms ask.

Don't fail to see Our Great Window Display

SHOES FOR EVERY USE

(UNION STAMPED) ON EXHIBIT

Priced from  
\$2.00 to \$6.00

## Personal and Local

Mailers' Union No. 18 is to give a grand ball on November 19th in Knights of Columbus Hall.

Bartenders' Union paid \$56 in sick benefits during the past week.

The United Glass Workers' Union has amended its constitution so as to provide for the levying of an assessment for sick benefits.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has declared in favor of an eight-hour workday. Committees from the union are visiting the other culinary organizations enlisting their moral support in the movement for a shorter workday.

The pickets out in front of 1033 Market street are boycotting the White Lunch restaurant and not the billiard parlor upstairs. The billiard parlor is not unfair and is not being boycotted.

Governor Johnson appointed Will J. French as his personal representative at the reception of the New Zealand Rugby team which arrived in the city Thursday.

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor held a meeting in San Francisco Sunday and completed arrangements for the fourteenth annual convention of the State body, which convenes at Fresno Monday morning.

The freight clerks along the water front are desirous of being organized, but as yet have not decided how they shall be affiliated.

Moving Picture Operators' Union has levied a weekly assessment of 10 cents per member for the local unions involved in strikes.

Resolutions calling for a State-wide Sunday closing law for barbers will be introduced at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Fresno next week.

The Industrial Accident Board has removed its offices from the Royal Insurance building to the Underwood building, 525 Market street, fourth floor. This move was made necessary by the need for larger quarters.

Selig Schulberg has left Stockton and proceeds to Sacramento in the interest of the Light and Power Council.

Anton Johansson accompanied Tom Mann, British syndicalist, on his lecture tour from Chicago to Minneapolis last week.

Organizer M. R. Grunhoff of the Butchers' Union has returned from San Diego, where he has been for some time in the interest of his organization. He reports the new union in that city making good progress.

Union men and their families should remember that anyone who delivers milk before 7 o'clock in the morning is not fair to the milk wagon drivers. If you are using such milk it is unfair and you should stop it at once.

The father of Charles Nelson, business agent of the Building Trades Council, died at Cleburne, Tex., last Sunday. Telegraphic news received here indicated he had been killed in an accident, but no particulars were given. Charles Nelson left at once for Texas.

E. A. Brown of Machinists' Union No. 68 of this city, it is rumored, will be a candidate for delegate from the California State Federation of Labor to the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor.

As a result of the closing of Barbary Coast 150 musicians, mostly men with families, will be thrown out of employment.

The shoe clerks are agitating for a shorter workday on Saturday.

William T. Bonsor has been chosen secretary of the Anti-Jap Laundry League.

Paul Scharrenberg has been elected to represent the San Francisco Labor Council at the A. F. of L. convention in Seattle in November.

J. Kenny, F. O'Brien and Mrs. L. C. Walden have been elected members of the organizing committee of the Labor Council.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 25 has donated \$50 to miners on strike in Michigan.

### LIGHT AND POWER COUNCIL STRIKE.

The Light and Power Council strikers have been greatly encouraged by the boost given to the strike fund by the action of the Labor Council in calling upon affiliated unions to levy an assessment of 10 cents per week per member to support the unions now involved in controversies with employers. The Council is now able to keep a full quota of pickets constantly in the field and thus prevent the successful recruiting of strike-breakers.

Interested parties have of late been busy circulating stories here and there that the strike had been declared off. The method pursued being to inform Sacramento that the Fresno strikers had returned to work, while at Fresno the story is that the men in some other section have given up. The scheme, however, is not meeting with the desired results as the men are prepared for all sorts of deception.

### CLOAK MAKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the cloak makers for an increase in the daily wage scale is still being prosecuted with vigor and success. While none of the employers have conceded the demands during the week a number of them have lost some of their strikebreakers as a result of the vigilance of the pickets who have succeeded in inducing even Japanese to discontinue their aid to the manufacturers.

The officers of the union are confident that with the financial aid now assured them they will be able to hold out until their employers see the futility of efforts to starve them into submission. They also assert the union will make absolutely no concessions to the vanquished employers, as they have included nothing in their demands not actually necessary to the welfare of the workers.

### THE COMMON TOWEL.

This household infection spreader is abhorrent and repulsive to a person who has been used to an individual towel. It is difficult to understand how any one can wipe his face on a soiled, damp towel that has been used by all the other members of the household. But custom is a great factor in molding habits and allaying prejudices, hence the necessity of pointing out at least one reason why the common towel is dangerous, says the "American Medical Journal." There are many germs which will attack the eyes and cause inflammation, providing the eyes are in a favorable condition for the germ to develop at the time of its introduction. A germ which at one time will grow in the eye and cause inflammation will at another time be perfectly harmless. Germs which are harmless to one's self may be exceedingly poisonous to another person and cause dangerous inflammation of the eyes. For hygienic reasons the common towel should be abolished in every home.

### MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At the primary election held last Tuesday Andrew J. Gallagher led all other candidates and was elected Supervisor, so that his name will not appear on the ballot at the general election. No other supervisory candidate was elected. The other card men who qualified for the November election are: John O. Walsh, Charles Nelson, Edward L. Nolan and John J. Burns. John O. Walsh ran next to Gallagher and far ahead of all others.

## Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced  
by Mother Earth & Union Made